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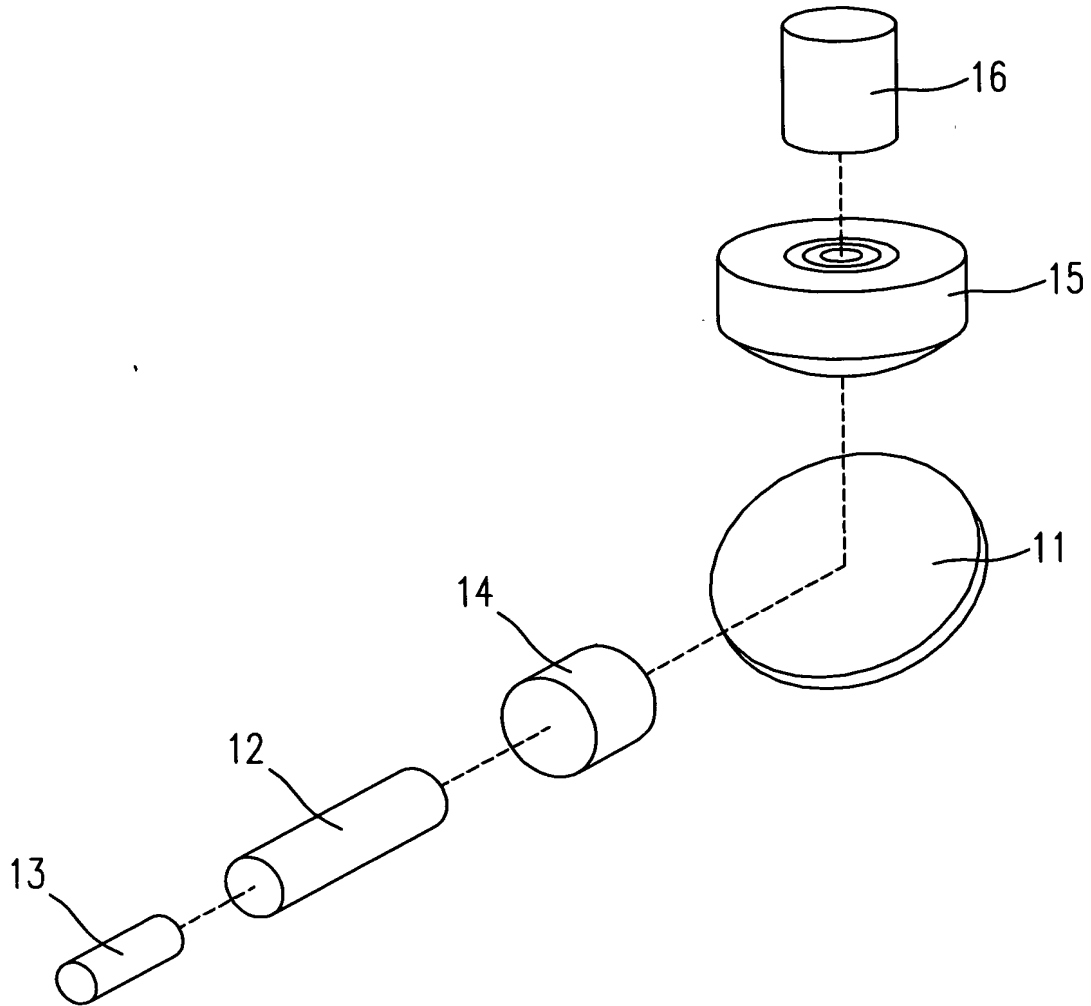


Fig. 1

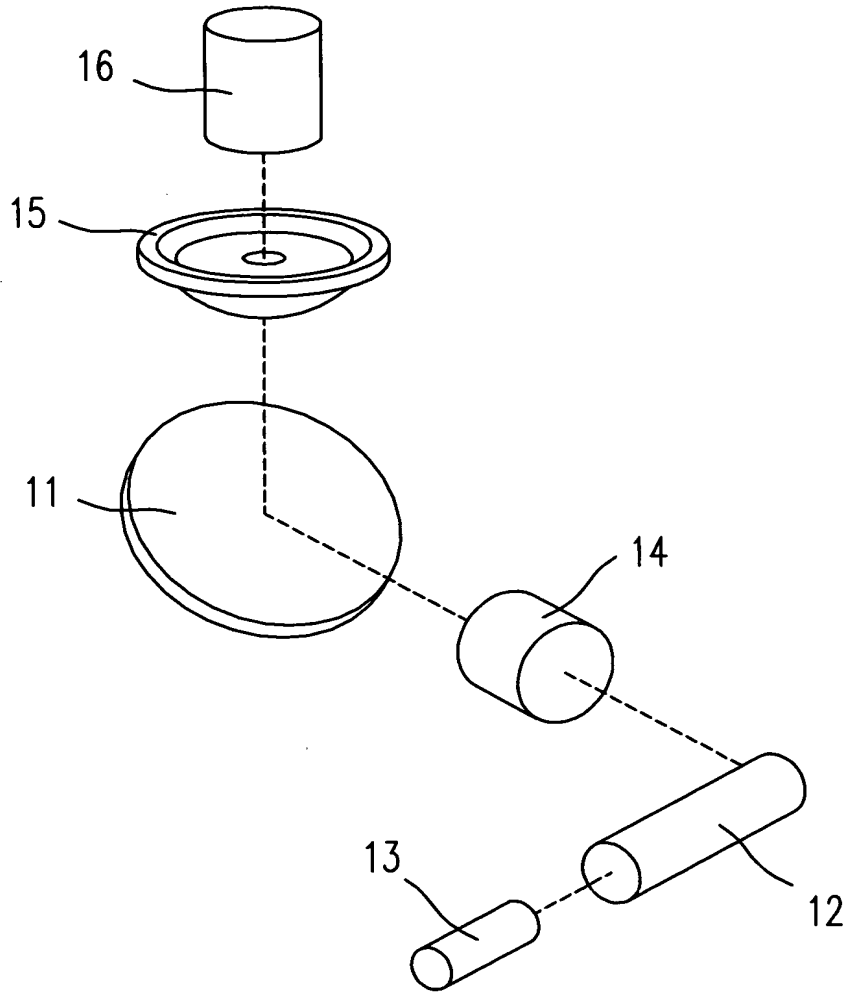


Fig. 2

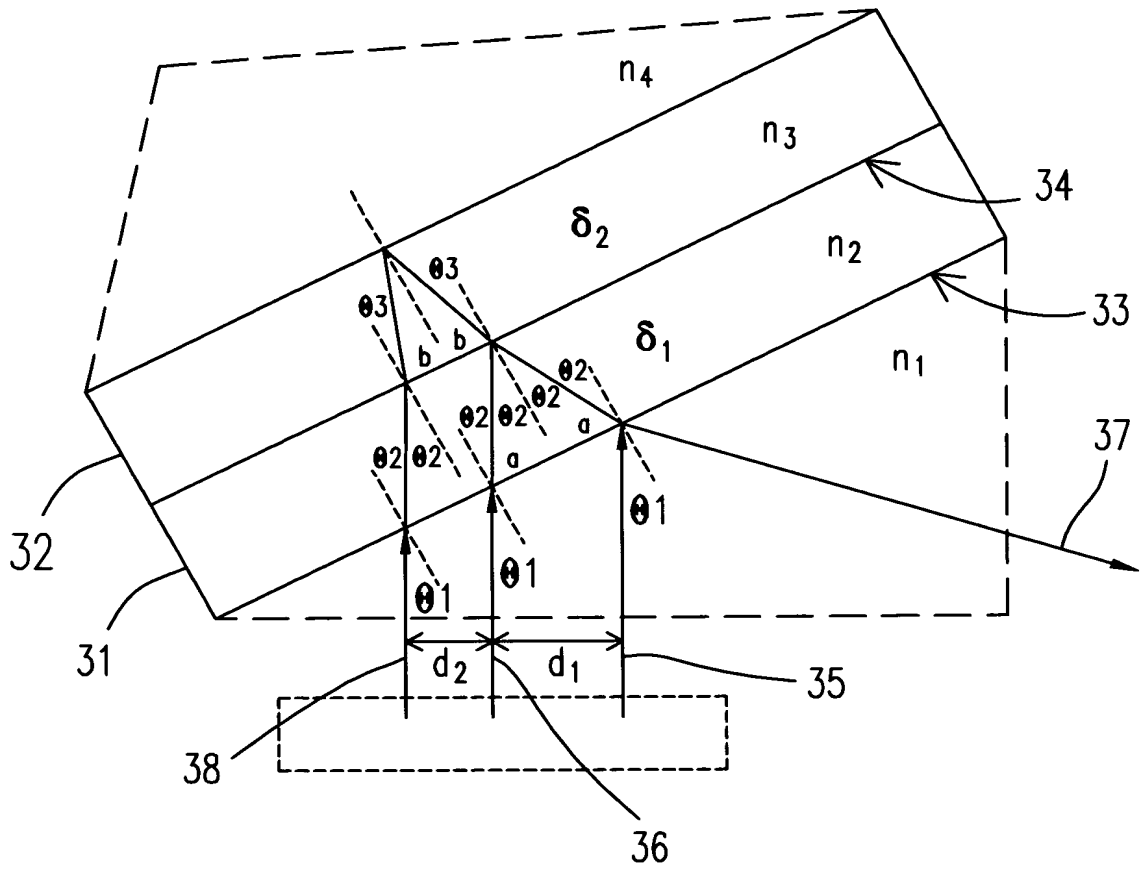


Fig. 3

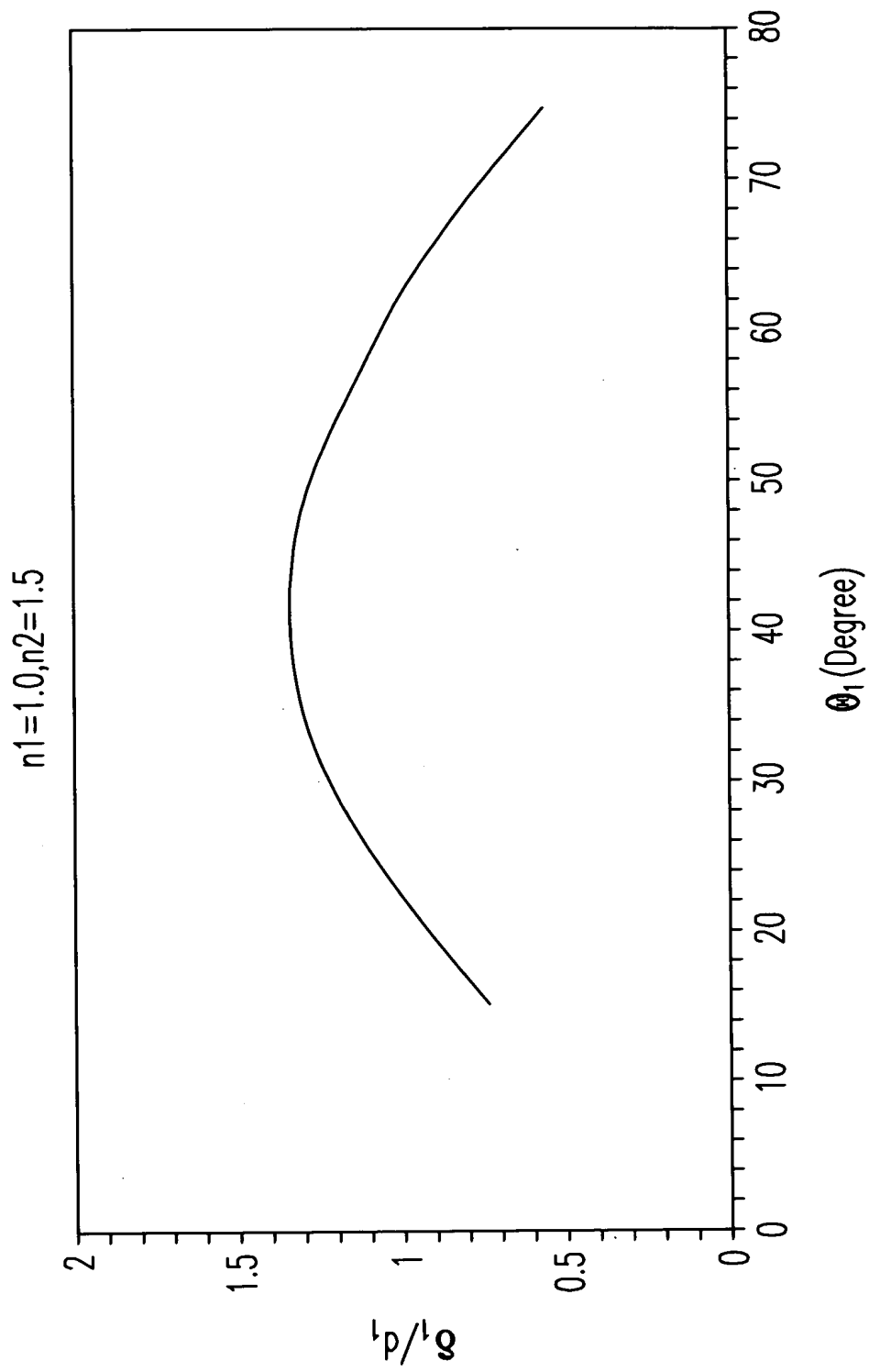
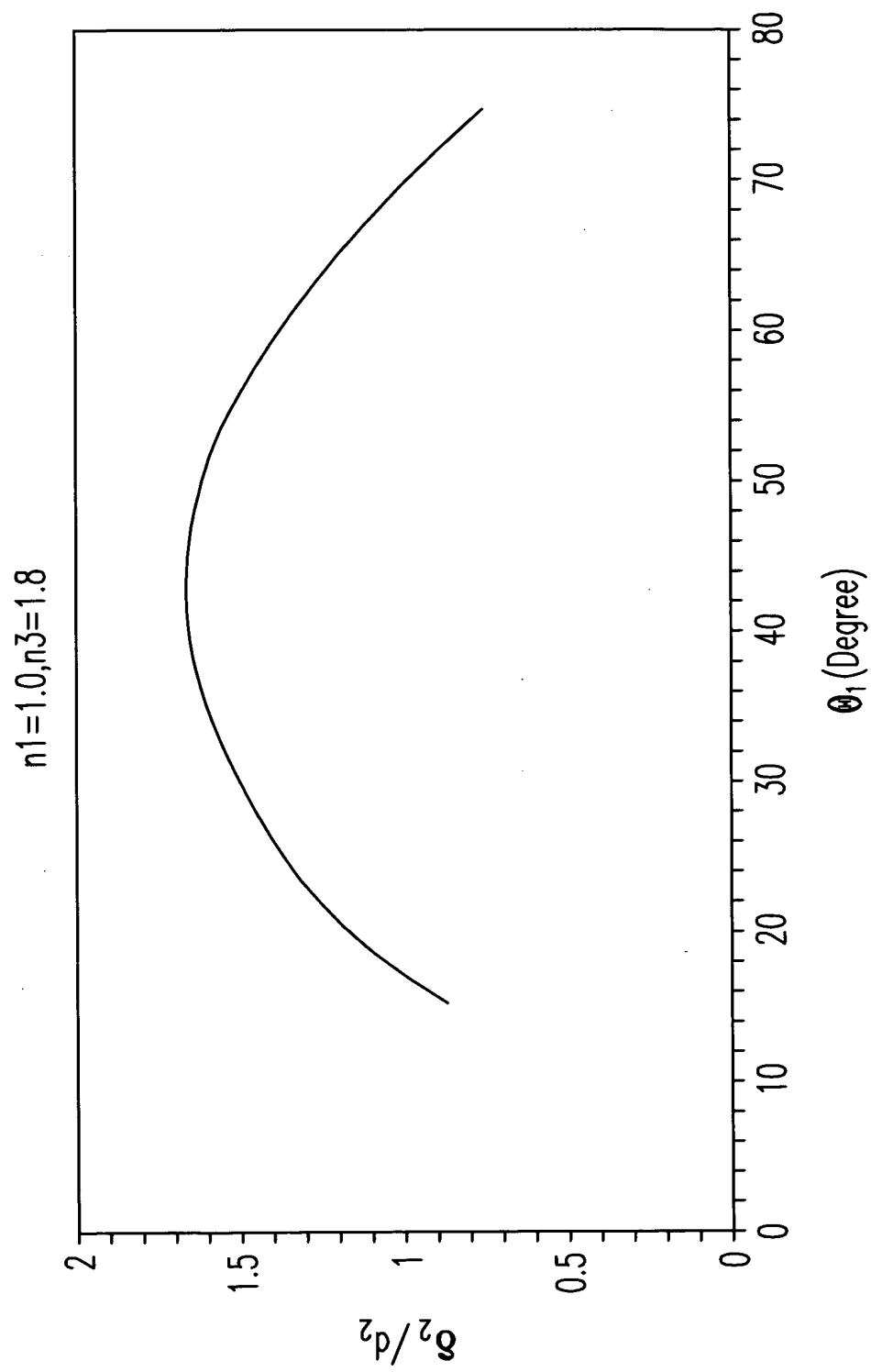


Fig. 4

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Fi. 5

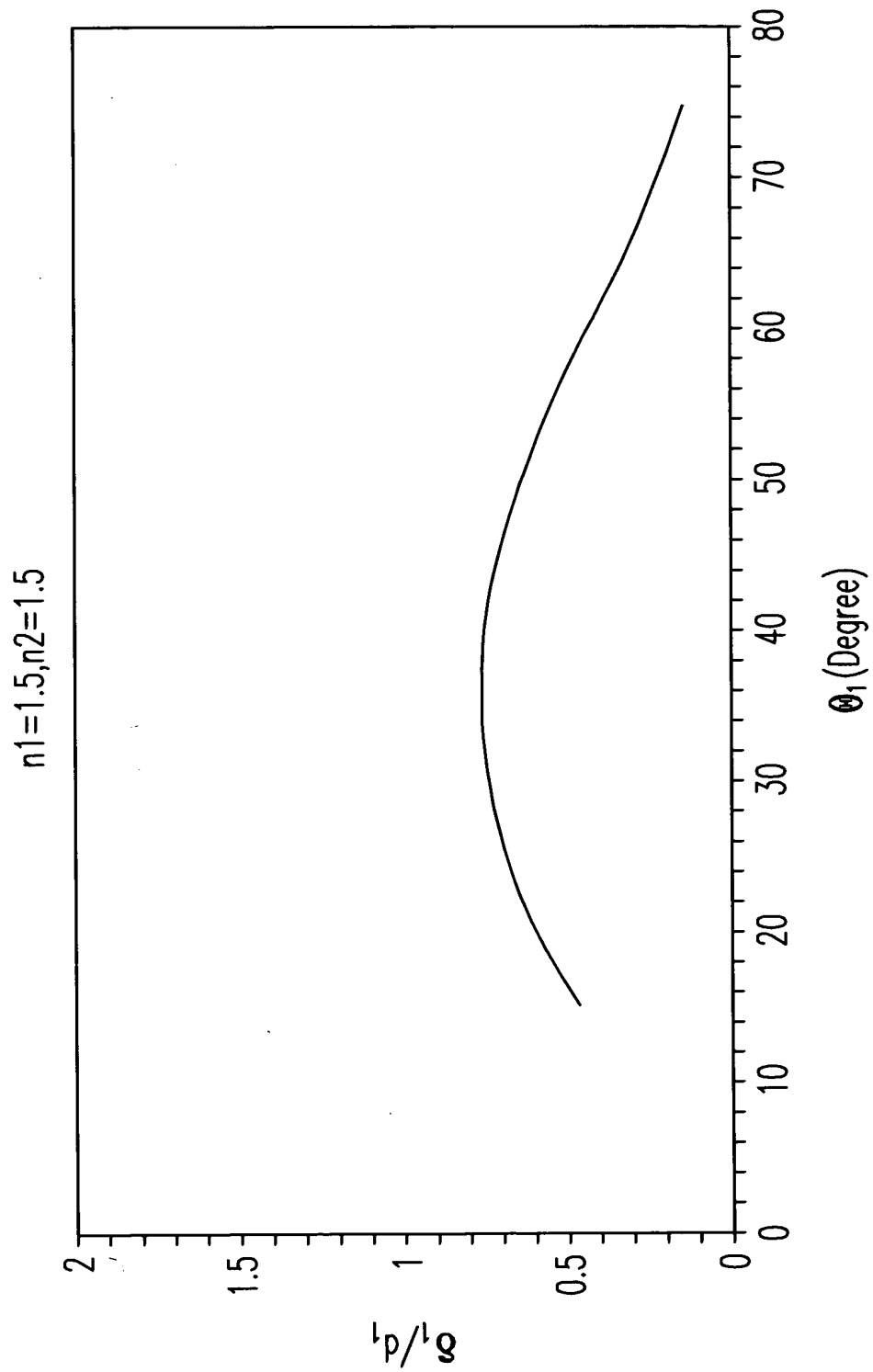


Fig. 6

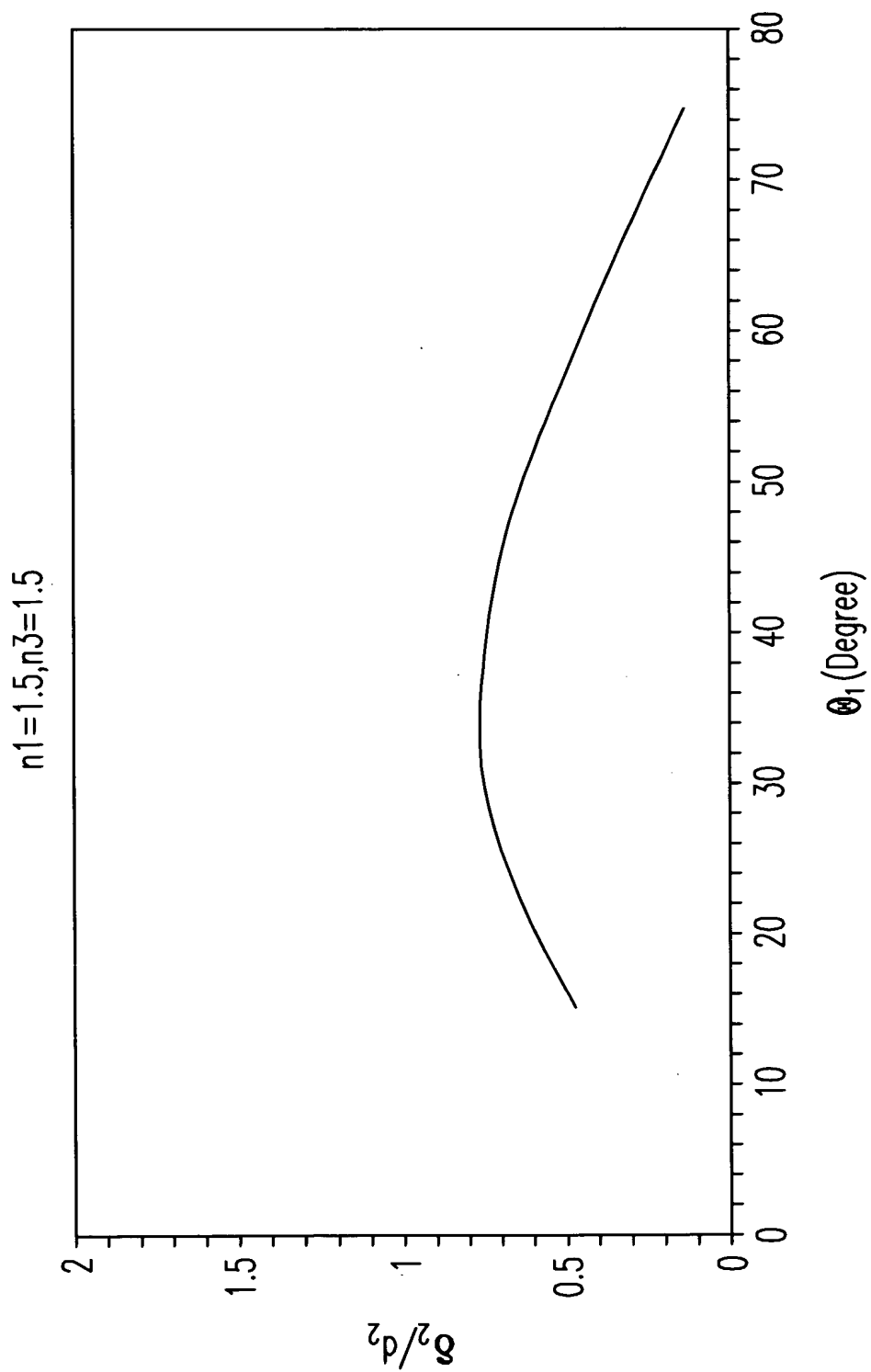


Fig. 7

Diagram illustrating a tilted optical element 37 with two parallel surfaces 35 and 36. The top surface 35 has refractive index $n_2=1.5$ and the bottom surface 36 has $n_1=1.0$. A light ray enters from the left, hits surface 35 at a 45° angle, refracts into the medium, hits surface 36, and refracts out at a 45° angle. The thickness of the element is d_1 . The angle of incidence on surface 35 is labeled δ_1 .

Fig. 8

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a light beam passing through a prism. The prism has a 45-degree angle. The beam enters from the left, passes through a layer of thickness d_2 , then a layer of thickness d_1 , and finally exits the prism. The refractive indices are labeled $n_1=1.5$, $n_2=1.5$, and $n_3=1.5$. The beam is labeled with δ_1 and δ_2 . The angle of incidence is 45 degrees. The beam is labeled 35, 36, and 37.

Fig. 9

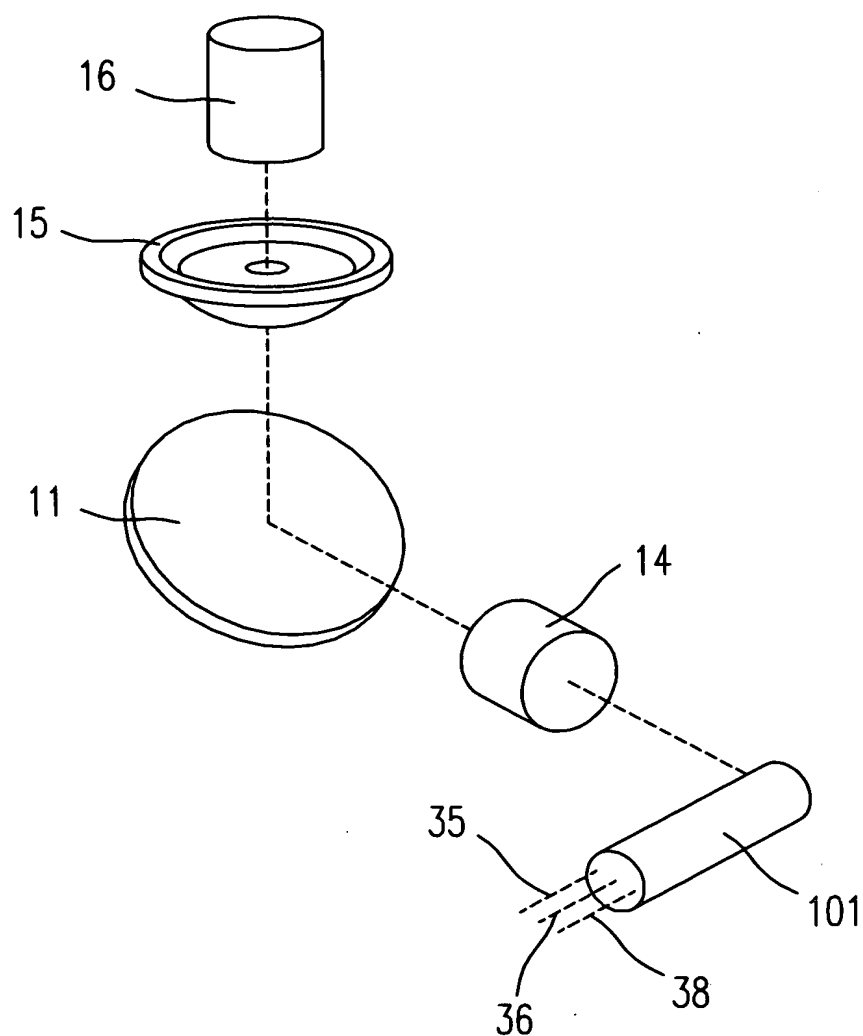


Fig. 10